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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE YEAR 1915,

BY

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.,

ALSO

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

“HONOR ALIT ARTES.”



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN J. S. ROWLAND, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN J. R. MORRIS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. AUSTIN

„ J. W. A. BASSETT, J.P.
(*Vice-Chairman*)

„ A. E. BIRCH

„ A. ELLIOTT

„ G. HILL

COUNCILLOR G. KENNARD

ALDERMAN G. LATHBURY

„ T. METCALFE, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. SMITH

„ G. TRICKLEBANK

„ J. WILKINSON

Town Clerk :

JOHN B. CHAPMAN.

Borough Surveyor :

G. T. LYNAM,

M. Inst., C.E.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

* F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

* J. J. JACQUES, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

F. R. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst.

Clerks : C. GAUNT and A. G. APPLEBY.

Health Visitor : { MISS F. RICHARDS (Resigned October, 1915).
MISS E. HALLAM (Appointed December, 1915).

Matron of Borough Hospital : MISS SMITH.

Medical Officer of Health,
Public Analyst, School }
Medical Officer, and } JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.
Tuberculosis Officer, &c. }

* *Assistant do.*

G. C. MORT, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Temporary Asst. do.

AGNES BERNFELD, L.S.A., D.P.H.

* On War Service.



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County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£299,275	0 0
Population at Census, 1911...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,266
Number of Persons to the Acre—Census, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5
Estimated Civil Population by Registrar-General, 1915...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,786
Estimated Birth-rate per 1,000 living, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92
Average Birth-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·24
Estimated Death-rate per 1,000 living, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56
Average Death-rate for previous five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·16
Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases, 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·96

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, adopted
December, 1892.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, adopted
November, 1891.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part iii), adopted
March, 1897.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896.

Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901.

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sec 7, adopted
January, 1900.

HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
BURTON-UPON-TRENT,

7th March, 1916.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board, the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1915. This year, the Report has been reduced in size as much as possible.

Owing to the depletion of the Staff it has not been possible to carry out the usual amount of work, indeed it has only been with some difficulty that the essential minimum of inspection compatible with safety has been done. The work of the Department was made easier by the very small number of cases of infectious disease notified throughout the Year.

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1915 will be found at the end of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M. COWIE.

REPORT.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General estimates the civil population of the Borough at mid-year 1915 at 45,786. All the statistics in this Report are calculated on this basis. The population for 1914, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 47,733, and by the Medical Officer of Health to be 48,000.

EMPTY HOUSES.—The number of houses recorded as void in July 1915 at the canvass then made by the Borough Treasurer was 417 houses and 81 shops and offices—a total of 498.

In 1914 the figures were 523 houses and 94 shops and offices.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.—The nett number of births belonging to the Borough registered during the year was 1,004, which is equivalent to a birth rate of 21·92 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 21·79 in 1914.

The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1915 was 21·9.

The number of illegitimate births was 41, or 4 per cent. of the total births, as against a total of 52, and a percentage of 4·9 in 1914.

MARRIAGES.—I am indebted to Alfred Coxon, Esq., Superintendent Registrar of the Burton-on-Trent District for the necessary figures relating to marriage.

The number of marriages solemnized in Burton during 1915 was 551, an increase of 44 compared with the previous year.

The rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population was 24·0. There is, therefore, a considerable increase in the marriage rate over that of 21·1 per 1,000 recorded in 1914 which was stated in the report of last year to be the highest marriage rate recorded in the Borough for at least 25 years.

DEATHS.—In the 52 weeks ending 1st January, 1916, the number of deaths registered in the Borough was 644.

In this number are included the deaths of 64 non-residents, which have been transferred to other districts. These have to be deducted, whilst the deaths of 41 residents occurring outside the Borough have to be added.

The nett number of deaths is, therefore, 621, viz., males 352, females 269.

The annual death rate for the Borough was, therefore, 13·56 per 1,000, as compared with 13·14 in the previous year.

The death rate in England and Wales was 15·1.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Registrar-General the deaths of all members of the armed forces of this or other countries have been excluded from the returns, the figures here given relating to the civil population only.

The usual classification of the various causes of death is given in Table III. at the end of this report.

The uncertified deaths numbered 3, and inquests were held on 34 cases, nine of which did not belong to the Borough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 76. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 75 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 90 last year, and is the second lowest infantile mortality rate recorded in the Borough.

It is of interest to note that this rate has been under 100 for the last 4 years, and has only been once over 100 during the last 7 years.

In England and Wales the rate was 110, in the 96 Great Towns 117, and in the 148 Smaller Towns (of which Burton is one) 114 per 1,000 births.

A detailed list of the causes of death of infants will be found in Table IV. at the end of this report, but for convenience and for the purposes of comparison the number of deaths under the principal headings is given below for the last 4 years.

			1915	1914	1913	1912
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	10	7	7	6
Whooping Cough	...	...	0	6	8	3
Measles	...	...	4	1	4	0
Tuberculosis	...	...	4	3	3	1
Premature Birth	...	...	11	25	21	26
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus			17	17	16	13
Bronchitis	...	...	6	7	14	7
Pneumonia	...	...	7	7	3	2
Convulsions	...	...	5	5	6	6
Other causes	...	...	12	17	17	10
			—	—	—	—
	Totals	...	76	95	99	74
			—	—	—	—

The mortality of illegitimate children was 170 per 1,000 illegitimate births, and of legitimate children 71 per 1,000.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The preventive measures in force in the Borough remain the same as described in the report for 1914.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—The number of births notified during the year was 931, of which 38 were still-births.

The number of births notified by medical practitioners was 138, and by midwives 793.

The Health Visitor paid primary visits to 782 babies including 75 primary visits to babies born in 1914, and has also made 1,567 secondary visits to cases requiring supervision, including babies born in 1914 and a few in 1913.

All babies (with the exception of 6 who died and 18 who were lost through change of address) were re-visited once, 250 were re-visited more than once, while some cases suffering from Ophthalmia received as many as 64 visits.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.—I am obliged to Mrs. Green, Hon. Sec. for the following report of the work carried on at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome during the year:-

“In view of the great importance attached to the preservation of infant life at the present time, it is satisfactory to be able to report an increase this year of numbers on the Register of attendances at the Consultations, and of visits paid by the Superintendent.

405 babies made 1,674 attendances, against 317 babies and 419 attendances in the previous year. It is, undoubtedly, a fact that the attendances would have been higher but for the epidemic of Measles.

The Lady Superintendent made 1,571 home visits during the year, against 502 visits for eight months in 1914.

Cookery Classes (VI), in which the mothers took part, have been held.

Consultations have been held on Mondays and Thursdays throughout the year.

The Board of Education Grant of half expenses (£49 2s. 1d.) has again been earned.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Doctors W. P. Lowe and A. Bernfeld (Assistant M.O.H.), for their valuable assistance at the Consultations.

It is impossible to compare the Infant Mortality Rate of the Borough with that of the "Welcome," as in many cases the infants are not brought till some months old. Appended is a list of the causes of death of infants on the Register.

UNDER ONE YEAR—Pneumonia 2.

TWO TO FIVE YEARS—Tuberculosis 1, Heart Failure, 1, Meningitis, 1, Measles 3, Bronchitis, 1, and Convulsions 1."

TUBERCULOSIS.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—There were 62 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, an increase of 9 as compared with the previous year. The average number of deaths per annum from this disease during the previous five years was 60. For 1915 the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 1.35 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a rate of 1.10 in the previous year.

Classified according to sex, it is found that 41 of these deaths were of males and 21 of females, which gives a death rate for males of 1·93 per 1,000, and for females a rate of 0·85 per 1,000.

The Standardised death rate per 1,000 per annum for Pulmonary Tuberculosis in males is 1·83, in females 0·84, and for all cases 1·29.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Tubercular diseases other than Pulmonary Tuberculosis caused 9 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate of 0·19 per 1000 for other forms of Tuberculosis.

Of these deaths 3 were males and 6 females, which gives a death rate for males of 0·14, and for females 0·24 per 1000.

The standardising factors for other forms of Tuberculosis is 1·0826 for males, 1·0552 for females, and 1·0669 for persons

Applying these factors, the Standardised death rate for other forms of Tuberculosis in males is 0·15, in females 0·25, and for all cases 0·20 per 1,000.

NOTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year all cases of Tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, were notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912. In the following tables will be found a summary of all the cases notified during the year:—

NOTIFICATION OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1915.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	0	0	5	8	17	12	13	7	4	66
Females ...	1	0	5	6	5	4	6	3	0	30
Total ...	1	0	10	14	22	16	19	10	4	96

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—The following Table giving a classification of notified cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis does not show the same excessive prevalence amongst males.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Over 65	Total
Males ...	2	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
Females ...	2	1	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	20
Total ...	4	8	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	38

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONGST INSURED AND OTHER PERSONS.

In the following Table will be found a classification, as far as possible, of all notified cases, according as to whether the patients were insured under the National Insurance Act, or otherwise.

		Insured.	Dependents	Others	Doubtful	Total
Males	...	42	5	10	9	66
Females	...	8	16	4	2	30
Total	...	50	21	14	11	96

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—These remain the same as given in the report for 1914.

All notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were visited by the Assistant Tuberculosis Officer during the year, except a few cases who had been resident in Asylums or Workhouses for a prolonged period.

Visits are also paid periodically for the purpose of supervision. During the year 246 secondary visits were made for this purpose:

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

SANATORIUM.—The total number of cases admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year was 67, while 14 cases admitted in 1914 were still in the Sanatorium at the beginning of 1915. The cases admitted were as follows :—

MALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee—

(a) Insured persons	...	...	...	35
(b) Dependents	...	...	...	0
Sent by Children's Care Committee	...	...		7
Others	...	...	...	5

				47

FEMALES.

Sent by Insurance Committee—

(a) Insured persons	...	...	...	4
(b) Dependents	...	...	...	0
Sent by Children's Care Committee	...	...		5
Others	...	...	...	11

				20

Ten of the male and five of the female patients admitted had received treatment previously in the Sanatorium.

Six of the cases were of a doubtful character, and were admitted to the observation wards for the purpose of diagnosis. All of them were ultimately found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Four of the cases treated were suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—cervical glands 1 case, and abdominal glands 3 cases. All the other patients were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE SANATORIUM.—

During the year 71 patients suffering from 'Tuberculosis were discharged from the Sanatorium, leaving 10 under treatment at the end of the year.

The condition of the patients at the time of discharge from the Sanatorium was as follows :—

	Males	Females
Fit for work	19	6
Improved	17	17
Without Improvement	2	1
Worse	3	1
Treatment discontinued for other than medical reasons	5	0
Died	0	0
Still under treatment	7	3
	—	—
	53	28

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—The total number of new cases entered in the Register for 1915 was 97. Of these 50 were Burton patients and 47 Derbyshire. The average number of attendances was 14·37 for Burton cases, and 12·92 for Derbyshire cases.

In all 105 patients attended from Derbyshire during the year.

The following is a tabulated statement of the condition of the Burton patients who stopped attending the Dispensary during the year :—

						Males.	Females.
Fit for work	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
Without Improvement			...	...	...	1	1
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Treatment discontinued for other than medical							
reasons	...	...	...	...	...	9	14
Died	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Still under treatment			...	...	...	21	15
Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
School Children examined	...	...	...	...	...	9	10
Cases referred to Dispensary for Examination						2	6

Four of the cases were suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, viz., Tuberculosis of Abdomen 2, Cervical Glands 1, and Lupus 1.

EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.—In all 185 contacts were examined during the year, 180 being examined in school and 5 at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

All the cases examined at the Dispensary and at School were of school age. One case was found suffering from Tuberculosis, while 20 had suspicious signs and were kept under observation.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—During the year 45 deaths were certified as due to Cancer, compared with 52 in the previous year.

The average number of deaths from Cancer in the previous 5 years was 47.

The Cancer death rate for the Borough for 1915 was, therefore, 1·02 per 1,000.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.—The number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic diseases was 44, which gives a Zymotic rate of 0·96 per 1,000.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES. — The following is a list of the diseases notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever ...	108	Puerperal Fever ...	2
Diphtheria ...	44	Erysipelas ...	37
Enteric Fever ...	1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	29

Included in the above are 8 cases notified as Scarlet Fever which were found, after admission to hospital, to be cases of German Measles.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease was not prevalent during the year except to a moderate extent in the Uxbridge Ward, where 41 cases were notified.

There were 88 cases removed to hospital, and there were 2 deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.—Forty-four cases of this disease were notified as compared with 67 cases in the previous year. Shobnall Ward was chiefly affected.

SUPERVISION OF CONTACTS.—The system previously described was continued. For the purpose of supervision swabs were taken from 42 school children who lived in the same house as a notified case.

Eight cases were shown to be "carriers" of the Diphtheria Bacillus, or a proportion of 19 per cent

Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough, if applied for.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one case was notified during the year, and this was of a doubtful character. Widal's test was negative.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The notifications received of this disease were as follows:—

Cases notified by medical practitioners	...	6
Cases notified by medical practitioners and midwives		2
Cases notified by midwives		21
		29

The 29 cases may be classified according to severity as follows:—

Mild	...	11
Moderate	...	13
Severe	...	5
		29

A number of the cases notified by Midwives had no sign of Ophthalmia when visited.

With one possible exception, all the cases made good recoveries, there being no cases of blindness and no damaged eyes. The possible exception is that of a very bad case which was removed to a Nursing Home for treatment and afterwards left the Borough, so that it was not possible to get a report on its condition after treatment.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS AND CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.—No notifications of these diseases were received during the year.

SCHOOLS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SCHOOL.	Whoop ing Cough	Chick- en Pox	Measles	Scarla- tina	Diph- theria	Mumps
Winshill	0	2	112	5	3	1
Horninglow	81	8	178	7	2	0
Broadway	13	1	85	5	1	1
Mission Room, Stapenhill ...	0	1	0	2	0	0
Victoria Road	37	18	75	2	2	0
Grange Street	31	37	53	4	14	1
Hawkins Lane	12	2	34	1	0	0
Christ Church	24	4	75	16	0	6
Shobnall Road	1	2	28	0	1	0
Bond Street	1	9	33	2	1	1
Hill Street and St. Peter's Street.	1	4	7	7	0	5
Guild Street	2	1	64	12	1	0
Wetmore Road	1	0	36	0	0	0
Uxbridge Street	22	11	80	6	0	2
Catholic, Guild Street	17	15	8	2	0	1
Goodman Street and Stafford Street	17	7	23	2	0	0
High School (Girls)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grammar School	0	0	0	1	0	0
No School	15	20	163	34	18	0
Private School	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	275	142	1054	108	44	18

NOTIFICATION OF MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.--

Under the provisions of the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations 1915, Measles and German Measles became notifiable under certain conditions as from the 1st of January, 1916. A Medical Practitioner has to notify all cases upon whom he is in professional attendance, provided that he shall not be required to notify a case under these Regulations, and shall not be paid a fee for so doing (*a*) if he has reasonable grounds for supposing that the case has already been notified under these Regulations (*b*) if the case has been notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act (*c*) if a case of the disease which he is attending, whether Measles or German Measles, has to his knowledge occurred in the same household or institution and been notified within the period of two months immediately preceding the date on which he first becomes aware of the disease in the case he is attending. The fee payable by the Local Authority for each notification by a medical practitioner is two shillings and sixpence if in his private practice, and one shilling if in his practice as Medical Officer of any public body or institution.

Parents or Guardians and other persons having charge of a case as soon as they become aware, or have reasonable grounds for supposing, that any person in their charge is suffering from Measles or German Measles, shall, unless the case has already been notified by a medical practitioner, forthwith notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health stating the name and age of the patient and his address.

The Regulations also provide that upon becoming aware of a case or suspected case of Measles or German Measles in his District, the Medical Officer of Health or an Officer of the Local Authority acting under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, shall make such inquiries and take such steps as are necessary or desirable for investigating the source of infection for preventing the spread of

infection and for removing conditions favourable to infection, and if a Medical Practitioner is not in attendance on the patient the Medical Officer of Health shall also take such steps as are necessary or desirable for ascertaining the nature of the case.

The Local Authority may also provide or contract for the provision of medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of the district when suffering from either of the diseases mentioned.

The above summary sets out the principal provisions of the Measles and German Measles Regulations. It is evident that it will not be possible to carry them out to their full extent during an epidemic with the Staff at the disposal of the Health Department, and after nine years experience of the Notification of Measles in this Borough, it is very doubtful whether the desired end, viz., the saving of infant life, will be attained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS—These examinations are conducted for the Corporation by the Lister Institute, London.

The total number of specimens sent was 349, and the results may be summarised as follows :—

Disease.	Results positive.	Results negative.
Diphtheria	66	150
Enteric Fever	1	3
Phthisis	54	75

One of the negative Diphtheria swabs showed the presence of Hoffman's pseudo-diphtheria Bacillus.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

CASES TREATED.—The following table shows the number of cases admitted to, and discharged from, the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :

Patients.	In Hospital January 1st, 1915.	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1915.
Scarlet Fever ...	19	80	90	2	7
Diphtheria ...	3	*32	5	2	8
Other Diseases ...	0	8	8	0	0
Totals ...	22	120	123	4	15

* Including 2 Diphtheria " Carriers."

The total number of cases admitted during the year was 120, compared with 137 cases admitted in 1914. Eight of the cases admitted as Scarlet Fever were found after admission to be cases of German Measles.

PERIOD OF DETENTION.—In the following table is given the period of detention of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever discharged during the year :—

Period of detention	Number of cases.	Percentage.
30 days or under ...	1	1·1
31 to 40 days ...	19	21·1
41 to 50 days ...	42	46·7
51 to 60 days ...	13	14·4
61 to 70 days ...	7	7·8
Over 70 days ...	8	8·9
	90	100·0

The average period of isolation in hospital of the 90 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 47 days, and of the 25 Diphtheria patients 33 days.

“ RETURN ” CASES. — When a patient discharged from an Isolation Hospital infects or is suspected of infecting another person, the latter is termed a “ return ” case.

The usual method is to express the number of discharged infecting cases as a percentage of the total number discharged.

During the year 1915 there were 5 instances where a discharged Scarlet Fever patient appeared to give rise to “ return ” cases, which is equal to 5·5 per cent.

In the following Table will be found particulars of these cases .

SCARLET FEVER RETURN CASES.

No. in Register.	Date of discharge from Hospital of infecting case.	No. of days in Hospital of infecting case.	No. of days between discharge and onset of “ return case.”
10	6th January, 1915	58	6
27	6th February, 1915	46	17
29 & 30	3rd March, 1915	36 & 38	9
56	3rd April, 1915	44	8
57	27th March, 1915	54	18

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—In the following Table are set forth the various samples which have been analysed during the year. Only one sample of milk was reported on adversely, this being deficient in fat to the extent of 23·3 per cent. As the sample was the last milk left in the churn when the sample was obtained no legal proceedings were instituted, but the Vendor was cautioned.

ARTICLE.			No. taken formally.	No. Adulterated.	No taken informally.	No. adulterated	Total No. of Samples	Total No. adulterated.
Milk	...	...	28	1	13	..	41	1
Cream	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Butter	...	...	15	...	2	...	17	...
Margarine	...	...	1	...	5	...	6	...
Lard	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Bread	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Flour	...	..	...	...	6	...	6	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...
Prescribed Mixture...			...	...	1	...	1	...
Total			47	1	55	...	102	1

PRESERVATIVES.—No preservatives were found in milk or butter samples during the year. Boracic acid was found in two samples of margarine to the amount of 0·35 per cent. and 0·4 per cent., and also in 3 samples of cream. (See below).

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.—Four samples of cream were analysed during the year. Three of the samples were “ Preserved Cream ” and contained over 35 per cent. of fat, and Boracic Acid to the amount of 0·36 per cent., 0·20 per cent., and 0·37 per cent. respectively. The remaining sample contained no preservative and had only 17 per cent. of fat.

MIDWIVES’ ACT.—The number of midwives who in January, 1915, gave notice of their intention to practice within the area of the Borough in accordance with Section 10 of the Midwives’ Act was 26.

Subsequently 4 others gave notice and were added to the register.

Of that number 14 hold their certificates under Section II. of the Midwives’ Act, having been in *bona fide* practice as midwives for at least one year before the passing of the Act, while the others are trained and certificated midwives.

There were two cases of Puerperal Fever during the year, both being midwives cases. The necessary disinfection was carried out before the two midwives attended other cases.

Three midwives had to be cautioned during the year, one for not keeping her Register up to date, one for not keeping a proper record of pulse and temperature, and one for the unsatisfactory condition of her bag and appliances and for not keeping a proper record of pulse and temperature.

There were 39 visits of inspection paid to midwives during the year. The following notifications have been received from midwives :—

Medical Assistance required	...	82
Still Births ...		22

WATER SUPPLY.—The public water supply of the Borough is that supplied by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Three samples were examined during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

In addition 6 samples of well waters were analysed during the year, 2 being condemned as unfit for domestic use, and 4 passed.

MILK SUPPLY.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.—The following table gives the number of persons who are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885.

Number of Cowkeepers who are also Milk Purveyors	...	31
Number of Cowkeepers who are not Milk Purveyors	...	7
Number of Dairymen and Milk Purveyors	...	89
		—
Total	...	127

During the year 16 persons discontinued the business, their names being taken off the Register. Fourteen persons made application for registration, and were placed on the Register after inspection of the premises.

104 inspections of cowsheds and 135 inspections of dairies and milkshops have been made during the year.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.—The number of bulk samples taken during the year was 36, of which only one was reported to be found to cause Tuberculosis. The farm was visited by the Veterinary Surgeon, when 4 samples were taken from suspicious animals. One of these was reported positive. The affected animal was slaughtered, when the carcass was found to be affected with localised Tuberculosis.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, Etc., ACT, 1909.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The house-to-house inspection during the year was confined to the Inspection of houses in Moor Street, New Street, Duke Street, Slater's Yard, Cross Street, Newton Street, and Park Street, so far as these streets are in the Uxbridge Ward.

The total number of houses inspected was 264, of which 263 are in the Uxbridge Ward and one in Victoria Street. This completes the house-to-house inspection of the Uxbridge Ward.

The following is a statement in tabular form with regard to the number of dwellinghouses inspected under and for the purpose of Section 17 of the Housing. Town Planning, &c, Act, 1909, and the information required under Article 5 of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

Number of dwellinghouses inspected	...	...	...	264
„ dwellinghouses considered to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
„ representations made to the Local Authority	...	...	...	1
„ Closing Orders made	...	...	..	1
„ dwellinghouses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of a Closing Order	...	...	...	0
„ dwellinghouses, which, after the making of the Closing Orders, were put into a state fit for human habitation	...	...	...	0

UXBRIDGE WARD.

The following are the particulars with reference to water supply and closet accommodation in the whole of the Uxbridge Ward (partly inspected in 1914 and partly in 1915):—

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) Premises with public supply	...	...	...	1,398
(b) Premises with well water	...	...	...	236

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Premises with water closets	...	...	...	988
(b) Premises with pail closets	...	...	...	571
(c) Premises with privy middens	...	...	...	76

SANITARY DEFECTS.—The following is a brief tabulated statement of the principal sanitary defects found in the course of the house-to-house inspection made in 1915:—

(a) Defective drains, eave and down spouting and roofs	...	...	...	...	...	77
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective light and ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	86
(c) Defective water closets, urinals, closets, ash places and want of receptacles for house refuse	...	...	...	...	...	29
(d) General want of repair, dirty houses, defective sinks	...	...	...	...	...	103
(e) Other defects (animals kept so as to be a nuisance, accumulation of manure, &c.)	...	...	...	...	...	0

The defects found are added to the Register of Nuisances and are dealt with by the Inspector in the same way as nuisances discovered in other ways.

INSANITARY HOUSES.—The following is a statement of the progress made in the closing and demolition of houses unfit for human habitation:—

(1) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in No. 5 COURT, HIGH STREET.—Representation made in January, 1914, but no closing order made. The owner agreed to demolish Nos. 1 and 4, to insert a damp proof course, improve the lighting and ventilation, provide new sinks, drains, water closets, coalhouses and washhouses. The work was reported to be completed in September, 1915.

(2) No. 297 DALLOW STREET.—Representation made in January, 1914, closing order in July, 1914, and demolition order in January, 1915. The house was reported to be demolished in July, 1915.

(3) Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54 GUILD STREET.—Representation made in April, 1914.—No closing order made, but the tenants were given notice to leave. The houses were purchased by the Corporation, and were converted into a store in 1915.

(4) No. 94 VICTORIA STREET.—Representation made in July, 1915, and closing order in August, 1915. The house was demolished in August, 1915.

ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.—In 1914 two new houses were erected and 10 demolished or disused, while for the first 6 months of 1915 one new house was erected and 8 demolished.

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS AND PAIL CLOSETS TO THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.—During the year 64 privies and 206 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system. In connection with this conversion work 23 additional

water closets were provided so as to give one closet to each house, towards which the Corporation made contributions. Two additional closets were also provided at the sole cost of the owners, while 43 additional water closets were also provided to new and altered buildings.

Up to the end of 1915, 1,595 privy middens and 3,112 pail closets had been converted, and 465 additional water closets provided.

There are remaining in the Borough 781 privies and 3,488 pail closets to be converted.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.—The number of slaughterhouses in use in the Borough during the year 1915 was 33, as compared with 36 in use during 1914.

The following is a summarised list of the unsound and diseased meat, &c., destroyed as unfit for human food during the year:—

MEAT SEIZURES AND SURRENDERS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

1	carcase of beef	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis.
23	parts of fore or hind quarters of beef	...	...	...	...	do.
1	carcase of pig	...	...	...	...	Inflammation.
2	carcases of pigs	...	...	...	...	Unsound (Dropsical)
8	parts of fore or hind quarters of pigs	...	...	...	...	Tuberculosis.
41	pigs plucks	...	...	...	...	do.
18	pigs heads	...	...	...	...	do.
14	hampers of Brussels sprouts	...	...	...	...	Unsound.
1	box of herrings	...	...	...	...	do.
20	stone of sprats	...	...	...	...	do.
	Quantity of mackerel	...	...	...	...	do.

The lungs, livers or other internal organs of nearly 100 animals, which on examination were found to be locally diseased, were also surrendered and destroyed.

The total weight of meat, fish, and other unsound food dealt with was 2 tons 15 cwts. 1qr. 27lbs.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year 1915 was 291, as compared with 328 in the previous year.

The inspectors made 29 inspections of factories and 280 of workshops during the year, while 8 written notices were sent.

The main facts regarding the inspection of factories and workshops will be found in a Table at the end of this report.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are in all 31 bakehouses in the Borough, 25 of which are workshops and 6 factories. All have been inspected during the year—the number of inspections being 105.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

In January, 1915, Dr. G. C. Mort, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant School Medical Officer, and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, left for service in the Navy during the period of the War. Two Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. F. V. A. Smith and Mr. J. J. Jacques, also left about the same time for service in the Army. Dr. Agnes Bernfeld was appointed to fill Dr. Mort's place during his absence, the sanitary staff was re-arranged, and an office boy temporarily appointed to as far as possible carry on the work. Dr. Bernfeld left in January, 1916, when Dr. Florence Mann Wilson was appointed temporarily in her place.

The Medical Officer of Health has co-operated with the Military Authorities when troops have been quartered in the district as to the treatment of cases of infectious disease and also with regard to sanitary matters and billets.

WORK OF INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.—In accordance with Article XX (16) of the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Order, 1910, I have received the following report from the Inspector of Nuisances on the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during year.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON-ON-TRENT,

February, 1916.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN.

I have the pleasure to present for your consideration my Seventh Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year ended 31st December, 1915.

During the year under review the sanitary work has been carried out by the Chief Inspector and one Assistant Inspector, together with an Office Boy, the other two Assistant Inspectors having joined the Army in January, 1915.

During the year 133 complaints were received and investigated, nuisances being found to exist in 107 instances.

In every case where insanitary conditions were found to exist such action as was necessary was promptly taken.

It will be seen from the summary that 1,263 nuisances were abated, it being found necessary to serve 217 preliminary notices and 44 statutory notices, together with 175 letters.

In many cases also owners or agents have been interviewed on the properties concerned in order to point out the best means to be adopted to remedy the nuisances.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &C.

Under the above Acts 102 samples have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, who has from time to time reported the results of the analyses to you, 10 samples of milk being procured "in course of delivery."

Also during the year 36 bulk samples of milk have been obtained and forwarded to Professor Delepine, Manchester, to be examined for tubercle; full particulars relating to which being given in the report presented by the Medical Officer of Health.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The number of Lodging Houses on the register at the beginning of the present year is 4, the common lodging house situate at 81, Dale Street, being discontinued in March, 1915.

There is accommodation for 183 adults and 10 children in the 4 lodging houses on the register.

There has been one change of deputy in the common lodging house situate at Fleet Passage, Fleet Street.

The inspection of this class of premises continues to receive attention, the number of visits paid during the year being 225.

CANAL BOATS.--The number of boats visited and inspected during the year 1915 was 17, and of these 22 inspections were made as follows:—

13 boats were inspected once ...	...	13 inspections.
1 boat was inspected three times ...	...	3 „
3 boats were inspected twice...	...	6 „
		—
		22 „

The following table shows the number of boats and inspections made, together with the number of men, women and children found on board.

No. of Boats.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Adults on Board.		No. of Children with their Ages.								
		Men.	Women	12	11	9	8	6	5	4	2	1
17	22	30	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Two boats were inspected which had no certificate of registration on board, but after communicating with the owners the certificates were duly provided.

With these exceptions the boats were found to comply with the requirements of the Canal Boats Acts and Regulations.

ICE CREAM.—The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 62 visits having been paid.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Total number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	8669
Ordinary inspections where nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	270
Ordinary inspections where no nuisances are found	...	...	...	...	62
Complaints investigated (nuisances found)	...	...	...	...	162
Complaints investigated (no nuisances found)	...	...	...	...	77
House-to-house Inspections	...	...	...	...	263
House-to-house Inspections. Revisits	...	...	...	...	315
Visits to property under notice	...	...	...	...	1900
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	121
Visits to premises where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	...	...	146
Visits to premises where patients were isolated at home	...	...	...	...	55
Visits to premises to arrange for disinfection	..	...	...	...	89
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1543
Visits to factories and workshops	...	...	...	...	309
Visits to outworkers' premises	...	...	...	...	354
Visits to cowsheds	...	...	...	...	104
Visits to dairies and milkshops	...	...	...	...	135
Visits to common lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	225
Visits to bakehouses	...	...	...	...	105
Visits to knacker's yard	...	...	...	...	61
Visits to ice-cream makers	...	...	...	...	62
Visits to shops	...	...	...	...	364
General inspections, <i>re</i> Shops Act	...	...	...	...	31
Visits to markets and shops (Food inspections)	...	...	...	...	164
Visits to premises where swine are kept	...	...	...	...	460
Visits under Wart Disease of potatoes	...	...	...	...	623
Visits to premises where petrol is stored	...	...	...	...	247
Visits <i>re</i> offensive trades	...	...	...	...	21
Inspections of mortuary	...	...	...	...	23
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	76

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH DURING 1915.

Defective privies converted to water closets	...	...	...	38
Pail closets converted to water closets	...	...	...	83
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	8
Defective ashpits abolished	...	...	...	25
Privies and pail closets repaired	...	...	...	12
Nuisances from w.c.'s and urinals abated	...	...	...	34
Flush cisterns to w.c.'s, etc., provided or repaired	...	...	...	33
New w.c. basins provided	...	...	...	6
House drains reconstructed	...	...	...	120
House drains efficiently trapped or ventilated	...	...	...	9
House drains cleansed from obstruction	...	...	...	52
Stoppers provided to intercepting traps	...	...	...	9
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	4
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	74
New waste pipes provided	...	...	...	22
Defective sinks and waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	17
Defective eave or down spouting renewed or repaired	...	...	...	110
New eave and down spouting provided	...	...	...	7
Down spouts properly disconnected	...	...	...	9
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	79
Houses cleansed or limewashed	...	...	...	36
Houses provided with more ventilation	...	...	...	54
Houses provided with a proper supply of water	...	...	...	6
Houses overcrowded (abated)	...	...	...	6
Houses repaired (floors, windows, &c.)	...	...	...	67
Houses damp dealt with	...	...	...	76
Yard paving renewed or repaired	...	...	...	35
Receptacles for house refuse provided	...	...	...	120
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	42
Nuisances from swine abated	...	...	...	19
Slaughterhouses limewashed	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses limewashed	...	...	...	8
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	8
Workshops limewashed	...	...	...	4

Workshops overcrowded (abated)	...	...	...	...	3
Workshops repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	22
Preliminary notices issued	...	...	...	...	217
Statutory notices issued	...	...	...	...	44
Letters written <i>re</i> nuisances	...	...	...	...	175
Owners or agents seen personally	...	...	...	...	230

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1914.

This Order, which was suspended in August, 1914, has not yet been reimposed.

SWINE FEVER.

During the year 11 cases of suspected swine fever have been reported, 2 of which were confirmed by the Board of Agriculture.

All the Cattle Sales at the Derby Street Smithfield were attended throughout the year.

The cleansing and disinfecting of carts, etc., before swine are placed therein, as required by the Swine Fever Order of 1912, is still being carried out by a man under the supervision of an Inspector from this Department, a small charge being made for each vehicle disinfected.

During the year 433 carts, etc., were disinfected.

SHEEP DIPPING (England and South Wales) ORDER OF 1915.

Regulations were made under the above Order for prohibiting the exposure in the Saleyard of sheep which had not been dipped within the dipping period, from 15th July to 31st August, and the necessary forms, etc., were filled up in accordance with the Order.

WART DISEASE OF POTATOES ORDER OF 1914.

The requirements of the above Order were carried out during the year, there being 63 new outbreaks of the disease existing on 20 different allotments.

In addition, the disease was found to exist in 25 private gardens.

Eighty-seven Prohibitory and seventy-seven Secondary notices were served, copies of same being forwarded to the Board of Agriculture, together with reports to the number of 174, the total number of notices, reports, &c, issued being 338.

It was found necessary to report the fact to the Committee that five persons had failed to comply with the requirements of the Order, letters of warning being sent by the Town Clerk to the offending persons.

With respect to the premises scheduled as infected during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, 73 licences were during 1915 issued from this office authorising the planting of certain varieties of potatoes.

It is also worthy of mention that in no less than 5 cases the disease was found to exist on potatoes which were authorised to be grown by licence, specimens of these together with reports giving full information relating thereto being forwarded to the Board of Agriculture.

THE SHOP ACTS, 1912 AND 1913.

Under the above Acts frequent inspections have been made throughout the year in order to see that the requirements were complied with.

During the year 3 cases were discovered of assistants being employed on the half holiday, and one case where the assistant was not allowed the proper time for meals, the facts were reported to the Committee, letters of warning being sent to the offending persons.

There have been no Closing Orders made during the year, and no exemptions from closing have been granted, the same conditions existing as was the case at the end of the year 1914.

In connection with the circular letter issued by the Local Government Board in June, 1915, on the subject of releasing men of military age from shops for service in the army and replacing them by women, and also on the question of the provision of separate sanitary conveniences where this has been done, inspections have been made of shops, and reports on the subject, have, where necessary, been submitted to the Committee.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

The requirements of the above Act continue to receive attention, frequent inspections having been made during the year under review.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS.

The premises which are licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol, Carbide of Calcium, etc., have all been inspected, when for the most part the stores were found to be in accordance with the regulations.

There were at the end of the year 1915 37 premises licensed for the storage and sale of Petrol, etc., and 17 premises licensed similarly for Carbide of Calcium.

The total number of visits paid during the year under the Petroleum Acts and Orders was 247.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JENKINSON.

Cert. R. San. Inst.,

*Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector
under the above-mentioned Acts.*



METEOROLOGY.—A summary of the observations at the Meteorological Station at the Borough Hospital for the Year appear below:—

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				TEMPERATURE.					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg
		Depth.	Date			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.	
JANUARY	3·13	0·83	3	25	38·97	56	13	29	18	14
FEBRUARY	2·31	0·39	7	17	39·36	52	3	25	16 & 25	12
MARCH	1·09	0·32	22	14	41·95	61	24	20	30	10
APRIL	0·92	0·17	12	13	46·35	71	30	29	2	6
MAY	1·92	0·56	1	13	51·99	74	25	32	15,19&31	3
JUNE	1·27	0·85	25	10	58·65	81	8	36	2	0
JULY	8·44	4·07	16	22	59·05	77	3	43	14 & 26	0
AUGUST	2·35	0·75	2	17	60·50	76	6,10&23	42	27 & 30	0
SEPTEMBER	0·80	0·32	24	13	56·55	80	16	34	5 & 6	0
OCTOBER	2·26	0·60	23	22	48·29	67	12	29	30	4
NOVEMBER	2·70	0·75	12	16	37·50	56	8	16	27	16
DECEMBER	5·68	1·26	4	26	41·05	55	10	25	13	8
YEAR - 1915	32·87	4·07	July 16	208	48·35	81	June 8	16	Nov. 27	73

TABLE I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1915 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1910	48430	1160	—	23·95	649	13·40	45	24	94	81	628	12·96
1911	48222	1062	1048	21·73	678	14·06	52	22	116	110	648	13·43
1912	48000	1069	1061	22·10	648	13·50	65	23	74	69	606	12·62
1913	48000	1047	1040	21·66	714	14·59	64	20	99	95	670	13·69
1914	48000	1051	1046	21·79	655	13·64	48	24	95	90	631	13·14
1915	45786	1004	1004	21·92	644	14·06	64	41	76	75	621	13·56

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 4,203.

Total population at all ages, 48,266, at Census 1911.
Total families or separate occupiers, 10,904.

TABLE II.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1915.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horningslow	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winshill and Wetmore		Stapenhill	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65										65 and upwards.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)...	44	0	27	4	3	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	7	0	29	...	
Erysipelas ...	37	0	1	2	14	14	3	0	7	8	5	5	3	3	0	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	108	0	25	71	9	3	0	0	14	41	7	10	8	15	88	...	
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	...	1	...	...	...	...	0	...	
Relapsing Fever (R) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	3	3	2	1	0	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	96	1	0	10	14	38	29	4	10	13	18	8	11	6	63	...	
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	38	4	8	22	2	2	0	0	5	5	2	3	7	1	4	...	
Total ...	355	34	44	133	32	62	43	7	47	75	38	33	38	26	184	...	

Burton-on-Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium. The Wards are outside the Borough.

TABLE III.

County Borough of Burton-on-Trent.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1915.

(See Notes at Back).

Causes of Death.	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (a)								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" in Institutions in the District (b)
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and 15 yrs.	15 and 25 yrs.	25 and 45 yrs.	45 and 65 yrs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Causes { Certified (c) Uncertified	613 8	72 4	25	18	22	20	59	188 1	209 2
Enteric Fever.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles.....	24	4	9	9	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup.....	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Influenza.....	19	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	8
Erysipelas.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia.....	62	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms).....	62	...	1	...	1	8	22	25	5
Other diseases of respiratory organs.....	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis.....	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	24	18
Cancer, malignant diseases.....	45	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Rheumatic Fever.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis, St. Louis (d).....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease.....	90	...	...	...	...	1	8	36	45
Brounitis.....	60	6	2	1	2	1	3	10	35
Pneumonia (all forms).....	38	7	2	1	2	...	6	11	9
Other diseases of respiratory organs.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis.....	16	10	2	...	2	...	...	1	1
(See Note (e))	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease.....	25	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	10
Puerperal Fever.....	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.....	31	31	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide.....	17	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2
Other Defined Diseases.....	145	11	4	2	3	7	4	41	73
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.....	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2
Totals.....	621	76	25	18	23	20	59	189	211
									143
Sub-Extrac- included in above figure.	(a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....								
	(a) Polymyelitis.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29 Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-

(a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.

(c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

(d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

(e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages (in the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

N.B.—Deaths of soldiers and sailors occurring in hospitals and institutions in the district are to be excluded from the total number of deaths registered in the district, and such deaths should in like manner be excluded from column 11 of Table III.

TABLE IV.

County Borough of Burton-on-Trent.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1915.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

(See Notes below).

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified Uncertified	17	3	4	1	25	20	10	8	9	72
Small-pox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
Convulsions ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	3	7
Diarrhoea ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6
Enteritis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
Gastritis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Syphilis ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Asystasia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c) ..	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth... ..	...	10	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	...	4	1	4	...	9	5	1	2	...	17
Other Causes ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	6
Totals ..	...	19	3	4	1	27	21	10	8	10	76

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 963; illegitimate, 41. Net deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 69; illegitimate infants, 7.

NOTES.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tables Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table I (4), for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.
- Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see Notes attached to Table III.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

7th March, 1916.

JAMES M. COWIE, Medical Officer of Health.

1. Name of the person	2. Address	3. Date of birth	4. Sex	5. Religion	6. Occupation	7. Education	8. Marital status	9. Number of children	10. Date of last visit	11. Date of next visit	12. Remarks
John Doe	123 Main St, New York, NY	1950-01-01	Male	Protestant	Teacher	High School	Married	2	2023-10-01	2024-01-01	Good health
Jane Smith	456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA	1965-03-15	Female	Catholic	Nurse	College	Single	0	2023-09-15	2024-01-15	Good health
Robert Johnson	789 Oak St, Chicago, IL	1940-07-22	Male	Jewish	Engineer	University	Married	3	2023-11-01	2024-02-01	Good health
Mary White	101 Pine St, San Francisco, CA	1975-05-10	Female	Buddhist	Writer	College	Single	0	2023-10-20	2024-01-20	Good health
David Brown	202 Cedar St, Boston, MA	1980-12-05	Male	Muslim	Student	High School	Single	0	2023-11-10	2024-02-10	Good health

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John Doe	123 Main St, New York, NY	1950-01-01	Male	Protestant	Teacher	High School	Married	2	2023-10-01	2024-01-01	Good health
Jane Smith	456 Elm St, Los Angeles, CA	1965-03-15	Female	Catholic	Nurse	College	Single	0	2023-09-15	2024-01-15	Good health
Robert Johnson	789 Oak St, Chicago, IL	1940-07-22	Male	Jewish	Engineer	University	Married	3	2023-11-01	2024-02-01	Good health
Mary White	101 Pine St, San Francisco, CA	1975-05-10	Female	Buddhist	Writer	College	Single	0	2023-10-20	2024-01-20	Good health
David Brown	202 Cedar St, Boston, MA	1980-12-05	Male	Muslim	Student	High School	Single	0	2023-11-10	2024-02-10	Good health

1. Name of the person 2. Address 3. Date of birth 4. Sex 5. Religion 6. Occupation 7. Education 8. Marital status 9. Number of children 10. Date of last visit 11. Date of next visit 12. Remarks

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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1915. **For the COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**

On the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces, and Homework.

L—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES **Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.**

Premises. (1)	Number of			Prosecutions, (4)
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)		
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	29	0	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	280	8	...	...
Total	309	8	...	...

2—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	3	3	...	...
Want of ventilation	0	0	...	...
Overcrowding	3	3	...	...
Other Nuisances	1	1	...	...
{ insufficient unsuitable or defective... not separate for sexes	0	0	...	...
Sanitary accommodation	2	3	...	...
	0	0	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses (s. 101)	0	0	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	8	7	...	...
Total	17	17	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers.		Lists received from Employers.		Instances.	
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.			
	Lists.	Out- workers. Workmen.	Lists.	Out- workers. Workmen.		
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing	36	180	8	20	0	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	6	119	0	0	0	
Sacks	4	122	1	10	1	
	12	82	0	0	0	
Total	58	503	9	30	1	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	25
Dress and Mantle Makers, Millinery, Tailors	95
Boot and Shoe Repairers, Cloggers and Saddlers	40
Cabinet Makers, Joiners, Picture Framers, Photographers	24
Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Cycle Repairers, &c.	31
Plumbers, Painters, French Polishers, &c.	16
Coopers, Carriage Builders, Wheelwrights	10
Upholsterers, Carpeters, Rope Makers, Brush and Basket Makers	16
Hosiery, Corsets, Lace Repairers, Furrier	11
Watchmakers, Jewellers and Opticians	7
Bottlers, Cattle Food Makers, Sugar Boilers, &c.	10
Stonemasons, Fireproof Partition Makers	2
Marine Store Dealers	6
Miscellaneous	5
	9
Total number of Workshops on Register	291

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133 1901)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	2
Other	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) —	
Certificates granted during the year	...
In use at the end of the year	...

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL
OFFICER.



BY

JAMES M. COWIE, M.D, D.P.H.,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

TO THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY,
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

I herewith submit for your consideration the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1915.

The civil population of the Borough, estimated to the middle of the year, is 45,786.

The number of elementary schools is 18, comprising 37 departments under separate head teachers. Three of these schools, including five departments, are non-provided, the others being provided by the Local Education Authority.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.—The average number of children on the roll for 1915 was 8,820, and the average number of attendances 7,938, thus showing a decrease of 10 in the average attendances as compared with the corresponding figures for 1914, which were 8,922 and 7,948 respectively. The figures for 1913 were 8,900 and 7,847.

STAFF.—The staff employed in Medical Inspection is the same as last year, with the exception that Dr. G. C. Mort, who is on War Service, was replaced temporarily by Dr. Bernfeld in February, 1915, as Assistant School Medical Officer, and the School Nurse, Miss R. Nice resigned to take up military duties, and was replaced by Miss K. W. Curley in November, 1915.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT & SCOPE OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.—The routine medical inspection of the three following age groups was carried out during the year :—

(a) All children between the age of 12 and 13 years of age together with children who had not already been examined after reaching the age of 12.

(b) Children between 8 and 9 years of age.

(c) All children admitted up to August 1st, 1915.

Special examinations were also undertaken at the request of the teachers of any children who appeared to them in any way defective.

The following is a summary of the number of children inspected and other work done during the year :—

(a) Routine cases—

(1) Children examined on admission	...	...	900
(2) Children between 8 and 9 years of age	...	865	
(3) Children between 12 and 13 years of age, together with children who had not already been examined after reaching the age of 12	...	...	912
(4) Children of other ages	...	...	3
			2,680
(b) Special cases examined at the request of the teachers		261	
(c) Number of children examined for cleanliness by the School Nurse	...	...	4,581
(d) Number of visits paid by the School Nurse to the homes of defective children	...	...	1,548
(e) Cases examined for special schools	...	...	2
(f) Number of defective children re-examined in School		1,178	
(g) Number of defective children re-examined at the Health Office	...	...	440
(h) Number of children treated for minor ailments at the School Clinic	...	...	45
(i) Number of children examined at the School Clinic for defective vision	...	...	24

TABLE I.

No. of Children Inspected 1st January, 1915, to 31st December, 1915.

A "CODE" GROUPS.

Age.	ENTRANTS.						Interme- diate (Group.	LEAVERS.					Grand Total.
	3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	Total	8	12	13	14	Other Ages.	Total	
Boys ...	110	141	128	44	10	433	461	420	46	—	—	466	1360
Girls ...	82	145	173	48	19	467	404	417	29	—	—	446	1317
Totals ...	192	286	301	92	29	900	865	837	75	—	—	912	2677

B GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

— —			Special Cases.	Re-Examinations (i.e., number of Children Re-examined).
Boys ...	...	}	261	1178
Girls ...	...			
Totals ...	...		261	1178

ATTENDANCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS.—Parents or guardians attended in 792 instances, which is equal to 29 per cent. of the total, compared with 28 per cent. in 1914, and 30 per cent and 32 per cent. in two previous years.

The proportion varied from 48 per cent. in the infants to 21 per cent. in the intermediate group, and 18 per cent. in the leavers.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

GIRLS.

Age last Birthday.	Number Examined	Average Height.		Average Weight.	
		Centimetres.	Inches.	Kilogramms.	Pounds.
3.....	82	94·14	37·05	14·19	31·25
4.....	145	97·35	38·30	15·57	34·30
5.....	173	103·93	40·90	16·79	37·00
6.....	48	109·00	42·90	18·58	40·95
7.....	19	115·06	45·30	20·43	45·05
8.....	404	120·56	47·45	22·36	49·30
11.....	1	132·50	52·15	26·90	59·30
12....	417	141·32	55·65	33·65	74·20
13.....	29	144·09	56·75	35·69	78·70
	1318				

Boys.

3.....	110	94·79	37·30	16·01	35·30
4.....	141	99·55	39·20	16·23	35·80
5.....	128	105·18	41·40	17·68	39·00
6.....	44	108·86	42·85	19·06	42·00
7.....	10	117·41	46·20	22·05	48·60
8.....	461	121·11	47·65	23·35	51·45
11.....	2	131·00	51·60	28·88	63·65
12.....	420	139·87	55·05	33·20	73·20
13.....	46	142·89	56·25	35·42	78·10
	1362				

CLOTHING, FOOTGEAR, AND CLEANLINESS.—The following table gives particulars according to the scheme suggested by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, of the condition of the children regarding clothing, footgear, and cleanliness :—

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
CLOTHING.	TOTAL INSPECTED.														
	433	467	900	—	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	1360	1317	2677
CLOTHING.	Satisfactory.....														
	425	464	889	98.78	448	440	888	97.37	448	401	849	98.15	1321	1305	2626
CLOTHING.	Unsatisfactory														
	8	3	11	1.22	18	6	24	2.63	13	3	16	1.85	39	12	51
FOOTGEAR.	Satisfactory.....														
	419	460	879	97.67	446	428	874	95.83	448	396	844	97.57	1313	1284	2597
FOOTGEAR.	Unsatisfactory														
	14	7	21	2.33	20	18	38	4.17	13	8	21	2.43	47	33	80
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.	Clean (<i>i e</i> , no Nits or Pediculi)														
	420	348	768	85.33	451	259	710	77.85	444	253	697	80.59	1315	860	2175
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.	Nits only..														
	12	117	129	14.33	15	183	198	21.71	17	149	166	19.19	44	449	493
CLEANLINESS OF HEAD.	Pediculi														
	1	2	3	0.33	0	4	4	0.44	0	2	2	0.22	1	8	9
CLEANLINESS OF BODY.	Clean														
	431	466	897	99.67	461	444	905	99.23	458	403	861	99.54	1350	1313	2663
CLEANLINESS OF BODY.	Dirty														
	2	1	3	0.33	1	0	1	0.11	1	0	1	0.11	4	1	5
CLEANLINESS OF BODY.	Pediculi Present														
	0	0	0	0	4	2	6	0.66	2	1	3	0.35	6	3	9

It will be seen that the clothing was regarded as unsatisfactory in 1·85 per cent. of the cases, and the footgear 2·98 per cent. This shows a distinct improvement as compared with the year 1914, when the percentages were 3·17 and 7·42 respectively.

Boots are provided in necessitous cases from a voluntary fund at the Education Offices.

During the year 5 notices were served under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908. In all the cases this was sufficient to effect considerable improvement for the time being, but four children who had previously had notices were removed to the Workhouse on 14th May, 1915, to be cleansed.

The number of prosecutions under the bye-laws for non-attendance after exclusion on account of verminous condition was 11. Convictions were secured and fines inflicted in all cases.

In addition 41 children (in 23 families) were reported to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

(a) 15 families were reported because the children were in a verminous and neglected condition.

(b) One family was reported because a child of nine was left in charge of four younger children.

(c) Five families were reported because the parents refused to take any action in order to remedy the defective vision of their children.

(d) One family was reported because the parents refused to send their child to a convalescent home after all arrangements for this had been made.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took legal proceedings in two cases when convictions were recorded. The children of one family, although under constant observation of the Society, were convicted at the Police Court for stealing and sent to an Industrial School.

As the law stands at present the School Medical Service has not sufficient power to deal adequately with verminous cases.

Although it has been found possible to obtain temporary improvement, no matter what methods are employed, no permanent condition of cleanliness can be arrived at in some cases. Thus children, instead of being able to receive the normal education, spend a large proportion of the school year roaming the streets because they must be excluded from school owing to their verminous condition. One would suggest that in cases like these, the children should be removed from their parents' custody for one, two, or three years, but at the same time the parents must be forced to pay for their maintenance. In this way the children would learn the value of cleanliness and self-respect, and the parents would not entirely be relieved of their obligations.

NUTRITION.—The splendid condition of the majority of school children examined for nutrition points to the fact that poverty cannot be great in this town, in so far that the number of those children whose nutrition is below normal is so small, that it might be almost negligible. It is at the same time a splendid testimonial to the care and attention bestowed on the children by the parents in the town.

PROVISION OF MEALS.—The Education (Provision of Meals) Acts are not in force in the Borough, but free meals are provided in necessitous cases by the Education Committee by means of a voluntary fund.

TABLE II. (C).

CONDITION OF MOUTH AND TEETH.—The condition of the Mouth and Teeth is set forth in the tabulated statement below.

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	433	467	900	—	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	1360	1317	2677	—
SOUND.....	157	164	321	35·66	115	110	225	24·67	58	72	130	15·03	330	346	676	25·25
Less than four decayed	172	204	376	41·78	285	282	567	62·18	254	200	454	52·49	711	686	1397	52·20
Four or more decayed.....	104	99	203	22·55	66	54	120	13·15	149	132	281	32·48	319	285	604	22·56
SEPSIS.....	65	76	141	15·66	70	61	131	14·36	83	73	156	18·03	218	210	428	15·99

TEETH.

DEFECTIVE HEARING AND EAR DISEASE.—During 1915 each child was tested for defective hearing by the “forced whisper” test at 20 feet, the ears being tested separately.

TABLE II. (D).

CONDITION.		ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.												
		Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Per cent.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Per cent.		Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Per cent.		
EAR DISEASE.	TOTAL INSPECTED.																									
	No Disease																									
	Obstruction R																									
	do. L																									
	Otorrhoea R																									
	do. L																									
	Other Disease																									
HEARING (Whisper).	20 ft. each ear (normal hearing).....																									
	20 Feet R																									
	do. L																									
	10 Feet R																									
	do. L																									
	5 Feet R																									
	do. L																									

TABLE II. (E).

NOSE AND THROAT.—The following Table shows the condition recorded under this heading.

In moderate or doubtful cases of obstruction to breathing, suitable exercises are advised which in some cases appear to effect considerable improvement, but in decided cases efforts are made to secure a proper remedy by operation. In some cases strong objection is raised to operative measures which it is not always possible to overcome.

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	433	467	900	—	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	1360	1317	2677	—
No Defect	340	374	714	79.33	210	203	413	45.29	339	313	652	75.37	889	890	1779	66.46
Mouth Breathers	41	44	85	9.44	1	0	1	0.11	65	33	98	11.33	107	77	184	6.87
Tonsils (slightly enlarged).....	62	63	125	13.88	245	233	478	52.41	65	58	123	14.22	372	354	726	27.12
Do. much do.).....	10	13	23	2.55	9	8	17	1.86	5	6	11	1.27	24	27	51	1.90
Adenoids (slight).....	10	13	23	2.55	2	5	7	0.77	22	16	38	4.39	34	34	68	2.54
Do. (marked)	36	35	71	7.88	2	1	3	0.33	45	25	70	8.09	83	161	144	5.38

NOSE
AND

THROAT.

TABLE II. (F).

VISION.

CONDITION.	Leavers.				Intermediate Group.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
Total Inspected ...	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	927	850	1777	—
Normal Vision.	332	302	634	69.52	278	219	497	57.46	610	521	1131	63.65
Less than 6/6 but not less than 6/9 in one or both eyes	64	64	128	14.04	81	81	162	18.73	145	145	290	16.32
Less than 6/9 in one or both eyes (i.e., 6/12ths or less and requiring treatment).	70	80	150	16.44	102	104	206	23.81	172	184	356	20.03
SQUINT	5	7	12	1.32	11	10	21	2.43	16	17	33	1.85

Owing to the depletion of the Staff at the Infirmary, the Consultant for Ophthalmology found it impossible to carry on the examination of school children for defective vision except in complicated or serious cases, and the School Medical Officer undertook to do this work for the period of the War, so far as time would permit. (See Clinic Report).

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The number of other diseases and defects discovered amongst routine cases are given in the two following Tables II. (H) and II. (I):—

TABLE II. (G).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.	TOTAL INSPECTED.															
	433	467	900	—	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	1360	1317	2677	—
	431	467	898	99.78	454	437	891	98.69	453	399	852	98.52	1338	1303	2641	98.65
	1	0	1	0.11	2	5	7	0.77	6	1	7	0.80	9	6	15	0.56
	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	1	0.11	0	0	0	0.00	0	1	1	0.04
	1	0	1	0.11	0	1	1	0.11	0	3	3	0.34	1	4	5	0.19
	Corneal Opacities															
	0	0	0	0.00	10	2	12	1.32	2	1	3	0.34	12	3	15	0.56
	Other Diseases															
	0	0	0	0.00	10	2	12	1.32	2	1	3	0.34	12	3	15	0.56

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The number of other diseases and defects discovered amongst routine cases are given in the two following Tables—II (H) and II (I).

TABLE II. (H).

CONDITION.	ENTRANTS.				LEAVERS.				INTERMEDIATE GROUP.				TOTAL,			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
TOTAL INSPECTED.	433	467	900	—	466	446	912	—	461	404	865	—	1360	1317	2677	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION.	398	417	815	90.55	412	371	783	85.86	443	376	819	94.69	1253	1164	2417	90.28
	3	5	8	6.88	2	4	6	6.66	2	3	5	0.58	7	12	19	0.71
	30	44	74	8.22	49	53	102	11.19	17	17	34	3.92	96	114	210	7.85
	3	3	6	0.66	15	41	56	6.14	2	12	14	1.62	20	56	76	2.84
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.11	1	0	1	0.11	2	0	2	0.07
LUNGS.	429	456	885	98.33	453	440	893	97.92	447	397	844	97.59	1329	1293	2622	97.95
	3	4	7	0.78	0	1	1	.11	1	1	2	.22	4	6	10	.37
	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	.22	1	0	1	.11	2	1	3	.11
	1	7	8	0.89	12	4	16	1.75	12	6	18	2.08	25	17	42	1.57
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NERVOUS SYSTEM.	426	459	885	98.33	464	443	907	99.45	455	399	854	98.73	1345	1301	2646	98.84
	2	0	2	0.22	0	1	1	.11	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	.11
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	8	13	1.44	2	2	4	4.4	6	5	11	1.27	13	15	28	1.05
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SKIN.	425	455	880	97.77	447	434	881	96.60	448	391	842	97.36	1320	1283	2603	97.24
	1	1	2	0.22	2	0	2	.22	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	.15
	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	5	7	0.78	3	1	4	4.4	4	2	6	.69	9	8	17	.63
	1	0	1	0.11	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	.22	2	1	3	.11
	4	6	10	1.11	14	11	25	2.74	8	7	15	1.73	26	24	50	1.87

TABLE II. (I).

[illegible]

HEART AND CIRCULATION.—The following account is given by Dr. Agnes Bernfield of an investigation she has carried out during the year with reference to “The Condition of the Heart in Entrants.”

THE CONDITION OF THE HEART IN ENTRANTS.

In making this statement it must be understood that:—

- (1) All the children were examined in the erect position, no time being available at these or subsequent examinations to vary the position and so come to perhaps a more accurate judgment as to what defect was really present ; and
- (2) The only methods employed were those of inspection, palpitation, percussion and auscultation.

Bearing these points in mind, possibly the results given may be of some statistical value.

Out of 900 entrants whose ages varied from 3 years to 7 years the cardiac condition of 85 was found to differ somewhat from that found in the others.

As 61 parents of these 85 defective children were present fairly accurate family histories and past histories of 72 per cent. of the children were obtainable.

Rheumatic family histories occurred in the cases of 22 children.

In past histories the children are grouped as having recently suffered from the following diseases. The additional groups of tonsils and adenoids and anæmia were found at the time of examination.—

Growing Pains	...	6	Anæmia	2	Scarlet Fever	...	1
Chorea	...	2	Pneumonia	5	Malaria	...	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	18	Bronchitis	4	Retarded Development	1		

Practically all the children under consideration, namely, the whole of the 85, had had Measles at some period, the majority occurring this year. Apart from this the 44 children who are not accounted for in the grouping of past histories had not suffered from any other disease, as far as is known from the data available.

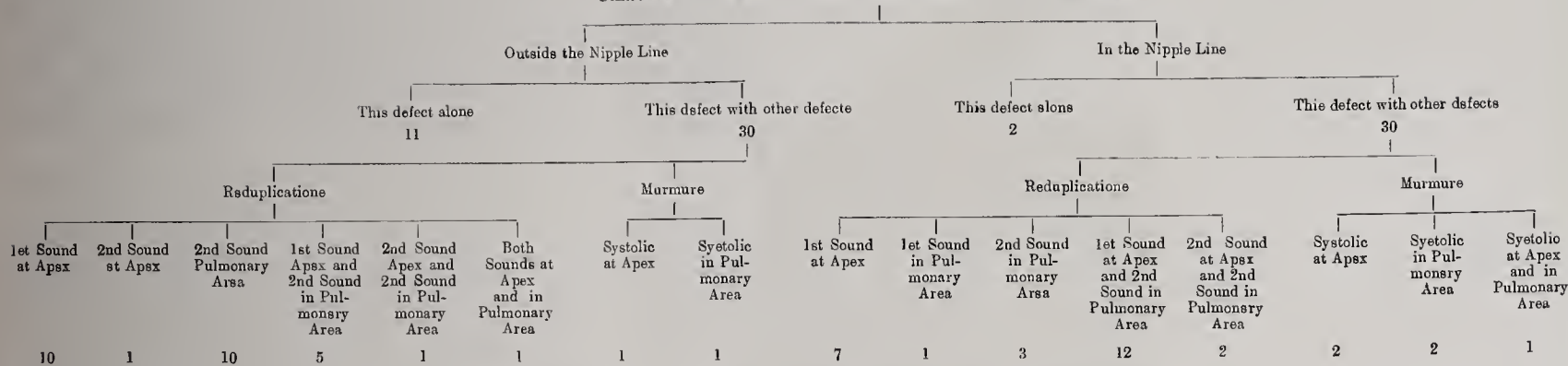
When examining the heart it was found that the only evidence as to some dilatation being presumably present was the position of the apex beat, either this was just in the nipple line or outside it. Some authorities maintain that the apex beat in young children is invariably outside the nipple line, and this condition should therefore be regarded as normal. Experience gained in this examination of entrants proves the contrary, as out of 900 children examined 826 were found with the apex beat within the nipple line. Eighty-five children appeared to have slight cardiac defects, but only 74 had their apex beat either in the nipple line or outside it.

The cardiac evidences appearing abnormal were chiefly dilatation of the heart, reduplication of the sounds, both at the apex and in the pulmonary area, and systolic murmurs at the apex and in the pulmonary area.

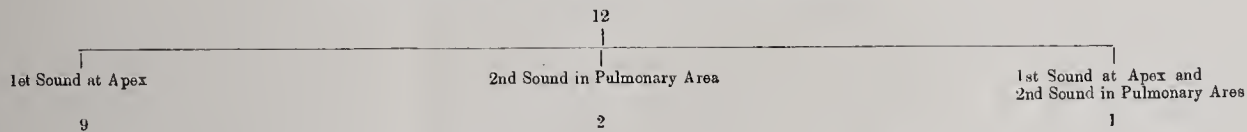
The following table will give a more accurate description of the varying cardiac defects found at the routine inspections.

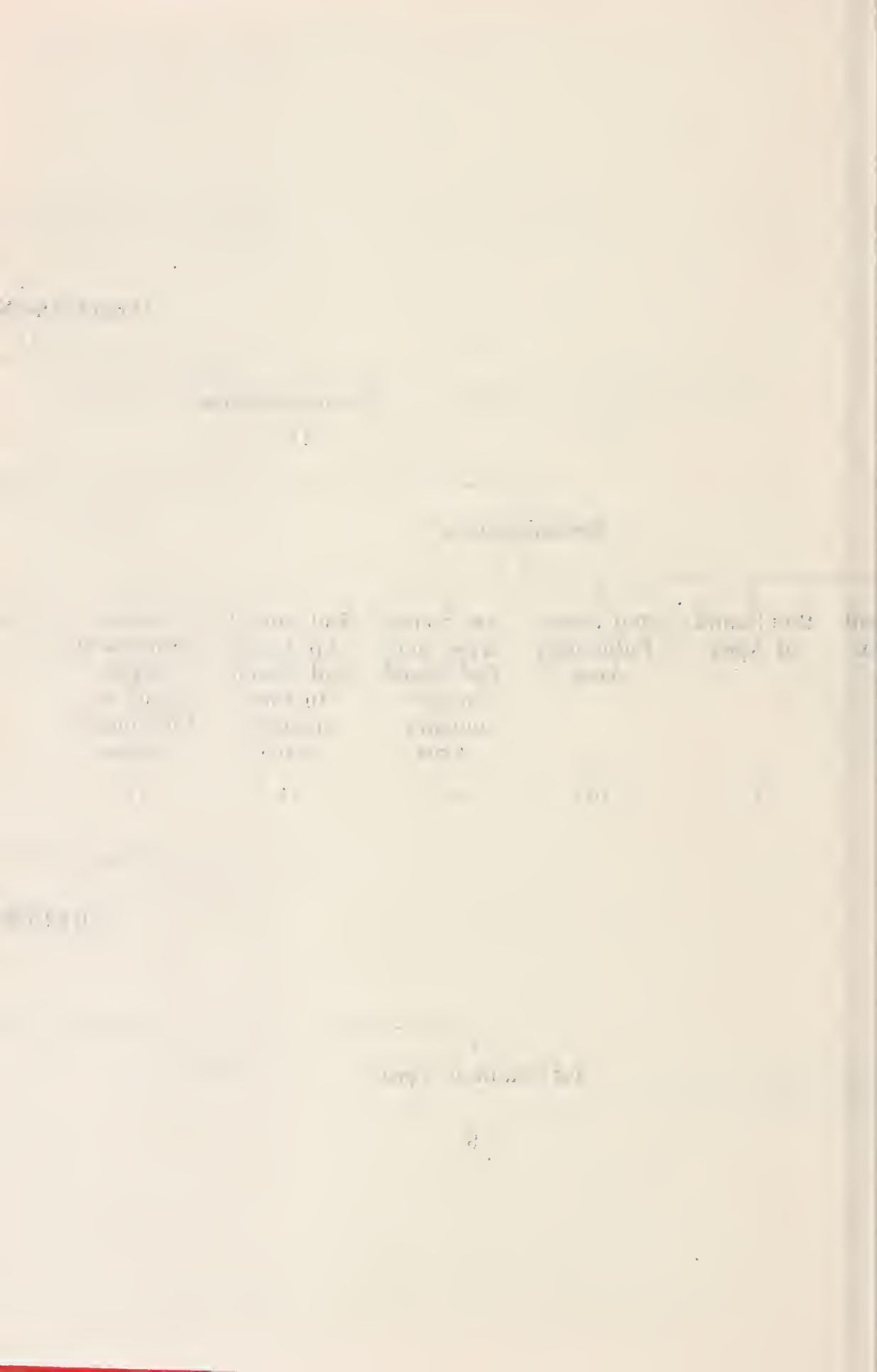
SEE TABLE.

DILATION OF THE HEART AS INDICATED BY THE APEX BEAT



REDUPLICATION OF SOUNDS AND NO OTHER DEFECT.





The cardiac condition found at the re-inspections (which occurred at an interval of not less than six weeks and not more than eight weeks in each case) of 79 of these children (the other six were for various reasons never in the Schools, though many attempts to reinspect them were made) is as follows :—

In 71 cases no defects were discovered.

In two cases the apex beat was found in the nipple line.

(a) Had a rheumatic family history, also the child complained of growing pains.

(b) The child had recently suffered from malaria.

In one case the apex beat was outside the nipple line, and re-duplication of the first sound at the apex was heard, this was a case of retarded development.

In two cases the apex beat was outside the nipple line, and re-duplication of the first sound at the apex and the second sound in the pulmonary area was found.

(a) Had a rheumatic family history.

(b) Had a rheumatic family history, and the child complained of growing pains.

In one case the apex beat was outside the nipple line, and a loud systolic murmur was heard at the apex conducted out into the axilla, this child had suffered from Chorea.

In one case the apex beat was in the nipple line, and a reduplication of the second sound was heard in the pulmonary area, in this case there was a rheumatic family history, and the child had recently suffered from Pneumonia.

The last case is one of congenital heart. The apex beat was in the nipple line, and systolic murmurs were heard both at the apex and in the pulmonary area. In this case also there was a rheumatic family history.

The nutrition in all these children except two was either normal or excellent; owing to the retarded development in the one case and the congenital heart in the other the nutrition was subnormal.

Quite normal children are found to have some dilatation of the heart, so this must not be looked upon as a disease, especially as the size of the heart is regulated by its nervous control, and this factor may lead to variations in size. The heart muscle supplies the force which maintains the circulation, and any organism such as the diplococcus rheumaticus, which invades this muscle, may produce dilatation, due probably to toxæmic poisoning, this is probably also the cause of the extreme weakness and irritability of the heart which may persist long after no other signs of rheumatic fever are left.

Now although dilatation of the heart is very frequent in early life it must only be regarded of importance when occurring in acute conditions in a previously damaged heart.

Referring to the results obtained at the routine inspections and re-inspections one is inclined to believe that all those cases in which the apex beat was found to be within the nipple line at the time of re-inspection, were cases regulated by the nervous control, and therefore belong chiefly to the functional or physiological type.

What influence a family history of rheumatism or the past history of a child having suffered from Chorea, Pneumonia, Scarlet Fever, Measles, or other infectious disease had, it is difficult to say in these cases.

A factor which must be taken into account here is the importance of impressing upon the parents the necessity for children of this age of having sufficient rest in bed ; one heard with amazement it was no uncommon thing for these children to be put to bed at 9-0 p.m. ; the average parent when convinced of the importance rest played in the health of children, readily promised to reform, and probably this helped to some extent in bringing about better results at the re-inspections than one expected.

A word as to the re-duplication of the sounds. The first sound is produced by the contraction of the ventricular muscle and the stretching of the mitral and tricuspid valves. The second sound is due to a minute difference in the time of the closure of the mitral and tricuspid valves. The pulmonary second sound is possibly due to increased pressure in the pulmonary artery. These re duplications of sounds occur frequently in early life, and must, as in case of dilatation of the heart, be regarded as physiological, certainly with reference to the children dealt with here.

Many authorities have conclusively demonstrated the invasion of the heart by specific organisms such as those found in rheumatic fever, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diphtheria, influenza, scarlet fever, etc. As to what part measles may play as a factor there is some difficulty in explaining, often no other origin for the heart trouble can be given.

Rheumatism is by far and away the chief cause of organic heart disease in childhood, it may only appear as “growing pains,” “a sore throat,” or undue nervousness, such as “night terrors,” and “fidgety movements,” and this is probably a warning of Chorea,” which is a sign of rheumatism.

Coming back to the results obtained at the re-inspections, only eight of these could be put into the category of probably being organic, in so far that the condition found at the re-inspections were exactly those found at the routine examinations, and in addition one is brought to this conclusion by the following facts:—In five cases there is a family history of rheumatism, and it is well known the influence rheumatic histories play in families, also two of these children complained of “growing pains” and one had a congenital heart.

Of the remaining three cases one child has had chorea, and in another case the specific poison of malaria may have accounted for this, and lastly retarded development must play some part in one case.

VACCINATION. — The condition of the children regarding vaccination is given in the table below. It will be seen that of the children now entering School more than half are unvaccinated:—

Age Period.	Unvac- cinated.	VACCINATION.			
		1 mark.	2 marks.	3 marks.	4 marks or more.
Entrants ...	57·00	2·22	5·00	6·78	29·00
{ Children (Inter- mediate Group)	18·31	3·24	9·71	10·75	57·69
Leavers ...	15·90	3·95	10·31	12·72	57·12

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.—These special examinations are of children not included in the routine cases who are put forward by the Teachers. The following is a summary of the defects found amongst the 261 cases examined:—

SPECIAL CASES, 1915.

Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	66
External Eye Diseases	...	...	24
Defective Hearing	...	...	18
Discharging Ears	...	...	8
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	17
Defective Teeth	...	...	4
Skin Diseases	...	...	19
Verminous Condition (Head)	...	...	10
do do (Body)	...	...	11
Defective Speech	...	...	4
Other Defects	...	...	18

CHILDREN EXCLUDED.—The number of exclusions from School by the School Medical Officers is given below under the heading of the defect which caused the exclusion.

Ringworm	34
Scabies	31
Impetigo	23
Other Skin Diseases	9
Body Vermin	64
Head Vermin	76
Suspected Scarlet Fever	1
Suspected Diphtheria	3
Sore Throat	7
Diphtheria " Carriers "	2
Suspected Measles	64
Chicken Pox	1
Mumps	2
Whooping Cough	10
Tuberculosis	11
Defective Vision	2
Eye Diseases	9
Bronchitis	2
Insufficient and Dirty Clothing	1
Other Conditions	12

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.—In Table III. a numerical return is given of all exceptional children in the area, so far as the information which is now fairly complete under most of the headings is available.

TABLE III.

Numerical Return for all exceptional Children in the area.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Blind (including partially blind)	Attending Public Elementary Schools		7	16	23
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind		3	3	6
	Not at School		—	—	—
Deaf and Dumb (including partially deaf)	Attending Public Elementary Schools		20	17	37
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf		5	2	7
	Not at School		—	—	—
Mentally Deficient	Feeble mind'd	Attending Public Elementary Schools	9	7	16
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority during the year ...	0	1	1
		Not at School	7	5	12
	Imbe- ciles	At School	—	—	—
		Not at School	5	1	6
	Idiots	—	2	0	2
Epileptics ...	Attending Public Elementary Schools		5	4	9
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics		—	—	—
	Not at School		—	—	—
Physic- ally Defective	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis	Attending Public Elementary Schools	18	11	29
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children ...	—	—	—
		Not at School	—	—	—
	Other forms of Tuber- culosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools	7	12	19
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
		Not at School	1	0	1
Cripples other than Tuber- cular	Attending Public Elementary Schools		15	12	27
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children		—	—	—
	Not at School		—	—	—
Dull or Back- ward*	Retarded 2 years		73	62	135
	Retarded 3 years		13	15	28

* Judged according to age and standard.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—In addition to the large number of mentally defective children examined in 1914, others were brought forward at the Routine and re-inspections by the head teachers in various Schools.

It is a matter of great regret that owing to the War the scheme for establishing a special school for these children could not be proceeded with. Only specially qualified teachers could deal with these children in such a way as to help them to become partially self-supporting.

NOTICES OF DEFECTS AND TREATMENT.—The number of notices sent to parents with reference to various defects during the year was as follows :—

(A) ROUTINE CASES.

For Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	14
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease	...	...	19
„ Defective Vision	...	...	143
„ External Eye Disease	...	..	4
„ Skin Disease	...	...	12
„ Other Defects	...	...	18
„ Verminous Condition and want of Cleanliness	...	...	103

(B) SPECIAL CASES.

For Tonsils and Adenoids	...	...	12
„ Defective Hearing and Ear Disease	...	...	21
„ Defective Vision	...	...	65
„ External Eye Disease	...	...	11
„ Defective Teeth	...	...	1
„ Skin Disease	...	...	15
„ Other defects	...	...	8
„ Verminous Condition and Want of Cleanliness	...	...	21

The parents of all children found to have defects are notified what the defect is, and urged to seek treatment from their own doctor to have them remedied. In cases where there is no Doctor and the parents are anxious to do something, they are advised to go to the Infirmary, as in these cases they require recommends, these are supplied by the Education Authority if the parents cannot obtain them elsewhere.

Again, where it is necessary for children to be treated by specialists, they are sent by the Children's Care Committee to special hospitals at Birmingham. The Children's Care Committee also provides Sanatorium and Convalescent Home treatment in many cases. (See Report of Children's Care Committee).

In September, 1915, the Medical Inspector of the Board of Education, who visited Burton-upon-Trent to inspect the methods in which the school medical inspection was carried on, advised the Education Authority to open a clinic, where children suffering from minor ailments could be treated daily, at an early date.

The special follow-up cards of all defective children in the schools, which have now been in vogue for the last two years, have proved of the greatest benefit to the children. It is only by constantly seeing and examining the child and repeatedly notifying the parents of unremedied defective children that the School Medical Service can convince the parent of the value of seeking medical aid in the majority of cases.

The number of defective children re-examined in School was 1,178, but as many of them were re-examined more than once, the total number of re-inspections was 2,363.

Visits are paid by the School Nurse to the homes of defective children with a view to persuading the parents to have the defects attended to, and also to give advice as to how medical advice can be obtained in cases where there is no medical attendant.

Where it is found impossible to have anything done, the cases are handed over to Mr. Rice, Superintendent Attendance Officer, who has been most successful in obtaining remedies in these cases.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.—In all necessitous cases requiring spectacles these may be obtained, free of charge, from a Special Fund.

In Table IV. will be found a classification of various defects found for which some form of treatment was considered necessary, together with results of treatment.

TABLE IV.

CONDITION.	No. of Defects found for which Treatment was considered necessary.			No. of Defects for which no report is available.	No. of Defects treated.	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated.	Percentage of Defects treated.
	From previous Years.	New	Total			Remedied.	Improved	Unchanged		
Clothing ...	38	25	63	4	56	2	49	5	3	88.90
Footgear ...	26	24	50	5	26	2	24	...	19	52.00
Cleanliness of Head	202	114	316	27	254	10	194	50	35	80.37
Cleanliness of Body	19	22	41	1	39	23	16	...	1	95.13
Nutrition ...	35	32	67	8	59	1	48	10	...	88.06
Nose and Throat	129	105	234	33	164	70	58	36	37	70.08
External Eye Disease	26	21	47	3	42	29	5	8	2	89.35
Ear Disease ...	38	20	58	4	48	17	23	8	6	82.75
Teeth ...	35	4	39	3	31	3	20	8	5	79.49
Heart and Circulation	43	51	94	17	76	49	22	5	1	80.85
Lungs ...	76	52	128	18	110	56	29	25	...	85.94
Nervous System	19	7	26	5	21	5	15	1	...	80.76
Skin ...	52	51	103	7	96	70	10	16	...	93.22
Rickets	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	66.66
Deformities ...	3	4	7	1	6	...	4	2	...	85.72
Tb (Non-Pul.)	3	2	5	1	4	1	2	1	...	80.00
Speech ...	3	2	5	...	5	...	1	4	...	100.00
Mental Condition	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	100.00
Vision and Squint	159	229	388	49	272	198	12	62	67	70.11
Hearing ...	47	53	100	6	88	40	19	29	6	88.00
Miscellaneous ..	32	15	47	6	41	14	23	4	...	87.24
TOTAL	990	834	1824	199	1443	590	574	279	182	79.12

CHILDREN RE-EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH OFFICE.—

A large number of children were re-inspected at the Health Office in 1915. This was done under difficulties in the early part of the year owing to the rebuilding of the Offices, so as to include a waiting room and a clinic room, these latter being ready in April.

Up to November, 1915, only very few cases were actually treated at the Health Office, but instructions were given how to obtain the most suitable treatment. In some few cases the School Nurse carried out the treatment at the homes of the children, and in all the other cases she showed the parents how to continue the treatment advised by their own doctors.

The children examined at the Health Office include all children excluded from school for infectious skin diseases and for verminous conditions, children for special schools, cases recommended to the Children's Care Committee, etc.

Altogether 440 children were examined at the Health Office during the year.

The following Table shows the number of children examined, together with the total number of inspections.

	For Ring- worm.	For other Skin Diseases	For Vermin & Nits.	For other defects	Total.
Number of Children examined	115	69	123	133	440
Total number of Inspections ...	276	194	424	217	1111

RINGWORM.—Saturday morning has always been set apart for the microscopical examination of ringworm, though some cases have been examined at other times.

During the year 115 cases were examined, of these 31 were cases of ringworm of the face, neck and arm. The remaining 84 cases were supposed to be ringworm of the head. Twenty-one cases were found to be not suffering from the disease, and 15 cases attended, after previous exclusion, to see if they were fit to return to school. Thus only 48 were fresh cases discovered during the year.

This number compares favourably with the 53 new cases discovered in 1914, and the 83 fresh cases discovered in 1913.

The arrangement made with Dr. H. D. O'Sullivan in 1914 for the X-Ray treatment of children suffering from ringworm and favus of the head still holds good. The results in all the cases treated this year have been excellent. Not only have the diseases been cured within a reasonable time, but also within a short period from the total epilation of the scalp, the hair has appeared and grown well.

Thirty-eight cases were sent for treatment, but only 34 could be done, the four cases were omitted for the following reasons:—

In one case of favus the head required preliminary treatment before the X-Rays could be applied.

In one case Dr. O'Sullivan said the child was too delicate for treatment.

One child left the Borough before the treatment could be carried out.

In the fourth case the treatment ordered in December, 1915, had to be postponed until 1916 as the apparatus was out of order.

Three of the 34 cases treated were for favus, the average period of treatment and return to school being 60 days.

The average period between treatment and return to school for the 31 children treated for ringworm was 56 days, slightly higher than in 1914 (53 days). This, however, can be accounted for by the fact that many of the parents did not think it necessary to bring the children to the Health Office to see if they were fit for School until the end of the summer or Christmas holidays, thus making a longer period elapse before the school certificate was granted than would otherwise have occurred.

EXAMINATION OF PHTHISIS CONTACTS. — The systematic examination of children who are, or have been, recently living in contact with a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, was continued during the year. These examinations are made in school as a rule, the names of the children being entered on coloured cards, and the examinations being carried out at the same time as the re-examination of defective children. The total number of such children examined during the year was 180, but some were re-examined more than once, so that the total number of examinations made was 326.

The results of these inspections are set out in the following table :—

Number examined	Number with no signs of Tuberculosis.	Number with suspicious signs.	Number with Tuberculosis
Boys—93 	83	10	0
Girls—87 	78	9	0
Total—180 	161	19	0

CHILDREN EXAMINED FOR SPECIAL SCHOOLS.—Two children were examined for special schools during the year. Both were passed for a school for the blind.

SCHOOL CLINIC.—This was begun on November 1st, 1915. Before this date the School Nurse visited the parents of those defective children suffering from minor ailments, and which in our opinion required skilled daily treatment in order to remedy the defects quickly. The treatment is now carried out at the Clinic by the School Nurse under the direct supervision of the School Medical Officers.

CASES TREATED AT THE SCHOOL CLINIC.

TABLE.

Disease.	Number of Children Treated.	Number of Attendances made.	Remedied.
Scabies 	13	245	10
Ringworm ...	9	60	6
Otorrhœa 	13	196	—
Impetigo 	5	21	5
Other Diseases ...	5	32	2
Totals 	45	554	23

The above table shows in the two months the Clinic has been open that 554 attendances have been made, a somewhat gratifying result to a new venture, which is always looked at with suspicion by the parents until they realise how much good is done by it.

Most of the scabies cases were rather of a severe form ; the body and limbs of the children being affected, the average time between the beginning of treatment here and the granting of a certificate for school being in the 10 cases remedied—23·3 days.

The ringworm cases treated during the two months were only of the face and neck ; the average time for curing the six cases was 6·15 days.

All the cases of Impetigo treated were cured and the average period for each case was 4·2 days.

By other diseases are meant abscesses, blepharitis, etc. Both cases of abscesses were cured within a short time, the cases of blepharitis were still undergoing treatment at the end of the year.

Coming to Otorrhœa, it is well-known how difficult it is to cure the chronic form one meets with in the schools, even in a few months, so that although none of the cases are as yet cured and are still under daily treatment, still a considerable improvement can be seen in all the cases which have come under our care.

DEFECTIVE VISION. —The School Medical Officer could not begin the examination of the children whose eyesight was considered defective until December 6th, 1915. This was due to the fact that the apparatus had not arrived until that date.

The following is a summary of the inspections made :—

Number of Children inspected	...	...	24
Number of attendances made	...	...	52
Number of Children inspected for whom it was considered necessary to prescribe spectacles	...	...	18

CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.—I am indebted to Miss Elsie M. Lowe, Honorary Secretary to this Committee, for the following report on the work done during the year. The work of this Committee has grown from year to year, and now includes a large variety of cases, all of which required special treatment. All or nearly all the cases derived much benefit from the treatment, and in some cases the success of the treatment procured was markedly good. There can be no doubt that the work carried out so successfully by this Committee is of great benefit to the children, and of much assistance to the School Medical Service.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE, 1915.—The Children's Care Committee was re-appointed by the Education Committee in November, 1914, the members being as follows :—

Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Coxon, Mrs. Green (Chairman), Miss Hadfield, Mrs. Lathbury, Miss B. A. Lowe, Miss Miers, Mrs. Oakden, Mrs. Radford, and Miss E. M. Lowe (Hon. Secretary).

The Committee has worked, as in previous years, under the guidance of the School Medical Officer. In the course of medical inspection in the schools cases are found requiring treatment, which it is beyond the power of the parents to provide. These cases are referred to the Care Committee with a report by the School Medical Officer. Other cases are brought to the notice of the Committee by the visitors of the Voluntary Aid Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association. All these children are examined by the School Medical Officer, who presents a report on each case to the Committee. The School Nurse is of great assistance in the investigation of cases. She also attends the meetings to give information and advice as to means and methods of dealing with the cases.

Miss R. Nice, who was appointed School Nurse in 1913, and whose care and diligence in the work were much appreciated by the Committee, left us in October, 1915, to take up military nursing. Miss K. W. Curley was appointed by the Education Committee to succeed her.

During the year 73 cases were presented to the Committee and dealt with as follows:—

1. Girl, aged 11, Sent to Convalescent Home.
2. Girl „ 9, Sent to Orthopaedic Hospital.
3. Girl „ 8, do. do.
4. Girl „ 10, do. do.
5. Boy „ 9, Sent to Ear and Throat Hospital.
6. Girl „ 5, Surgical Instrument procured.
7. Boy „ 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
8. Girl „ 9, Surgical Instrument procured.
9. Girl „ 4, Sent to Ear and Throat Hospital
10. Girl „ 6, Sent to Convalescent Home.
11. Boy „ 7, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium,
12. Boy „ 7, Glass Eye procured.
13. Girl „ 13, Sent to Convalescent Home.
14. Boy „ 10, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
15. Boy „ 5, Sent to Convalescent Home.
16. Boy „ 4, do do
17. Girl „ 10, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
18. Girl „ 7, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
19. Girl „ 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
20. Boy „ 10, do. do.
21. Boy „ 8, do. do.
22. Boy „ 8, Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
23. Boy „ 9, Sent to Midland Eye Hospital.
24. Boy „ 9, Sent to Convalescent Home.
25. Girl „ 12, Massage provided.
26. Girl „ 4, Operated on in Orthopaedic Hospital.

27. Boy, aged 6, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital, Surgical Instrument procured.
28. Girl „ 8, Sent to Convalescent Home.
29. Girl „ 5, do. do.
30. Boy „ 12, Operated on in Infirmary.
31. Boy „ 12, Sent to Convalescent Home.
32. Girl „ 12, Sent to Orthopædic Hospital, Surgical Instrument procured.
33. Girl „ 11, Sent to a Convalescent Home.
34. Girl „ 4, do. do.
35. Girl „ 5, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
36. Boy „ 7, Sent to Convalescent Home.
37. Girl „ 12, do. do.
38. Girl „ 12, Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
39. Boy „ 2 do. do. Surgical Instrument procured.
40. Girl „ 11 Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
41. Boy „ 13 Sent to Convalescent Home.
42. Girl „ 6 do. do.
43. Girl „ 12 Sent into the Country.
44. Girl „ 12 Sent to the Outwoods Sanatorium.
45. Boy „ 10 Sent to Convalescent Home.
46. Girl „ 9 do. do.
47. Girl „ 11 do. do.
48. Boy „ 7 Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
49. Girl „ 10 Glass Eye procured.
50. Girl „ 8 Surgical Instrument procured.
51. Boy „ 12 Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
52. Girl „ 14 Sent to Convalescent Home.
53. Boy „ 7 Operated on in Orthopædic Hospital.
54. Girl „ 5 Sent to Convalescent Home.
55. Boy „ 10 do. do.
56. Boy „ 8 X-Ray treatment provided.
57. Boy „ 5 Sent to Convalescent Home.
58. Girl „ 9 do. do.
59. Girl „ 12 do. do.

- 60. Boy, aged 10 Sent to Convalescent Home
- 61. Boy „ 11 do. do.
- 62. Boy „ 6 Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
- 63. Girl „ 5 Sent to Orthopædic Hospital.
- 64. Girl „ 10 Sent to Convalescent Home.
- 65. Girl „ 4 do. do.
- 66. Boy „ 9 do. do.
- 67. Boy „ 7 Surgical Instrument procured.
- 68. Boy „ 9 Sent to Convalescent Home.
- 69. Boy „ 12 do. do.
- 70. Boy „ 7 Sent to Union Infirmary.
- 71. Girl „ 9 Sent to Outwoods Sanatorium.
- 72. Boy „ 10 do. do.
- 73. Girl „ 7 Massage provided.

The continual increase in the number of cases dealt with each year is evidence that the work is felt to be of value. An examination of the cases would show that, whilst occasionally the treatment given fails to justify our hopes, or the cure is only partial, in a large number of cases the results are good. The co-operation of the parents is invaluable in ensuring that the improvement is maintained.

The Committee desires to express its thanks to the Feoffees, who kindly granted the sum of £25 at the beginning of the year in aid of this work, and to whom the Committee is also indebted for grants in aid of Sanatorium treatment and for a large number of letters of recommendation for Convalescent Homes.

The Voluntary Aid Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association have been of great assistance in providing railway fares for children travelling to Convalescent Homes and Hospitals.

A useful gift of garments was received from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

A grant of £20 has been received from the Education Committee, to whom also thanks are due.

ELSIE M. LOWE,

HON. SECRETARY.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS. —The following Schools were by order of the Director of Education closed in July, 1915, owing to a measles epidemic :—Guild Street Infants' and Horninglow Infants' for 11 days, and Broadway Infants' for 8 days.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSE.—The work of the School Nurse is to assist the Medical Inspectors in the routine work of Medical Inspection ; to visit the homes of defective children ; to endeavour to obtain proper treatment for the defects discovered ; make inspections in the Schools, *re* cleanliness and infectious skin diseases ; and to supervise and instruct where cases deficient in cleanliness are discovered, and also to treat children suffering from minor ailments at the Clinic each afternoon, under the direction of the School Medical Officers.

She also investigates cases for, and attends meetings of the Children's Care Committee.

Part of her work has also been recognised by the Board of Education as an "arrangement" for attending to the health of the children under Section 13 (b) of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, and she has also carried out duties under Section 122 of the Children Act, 1908. She also assists at the re-examination of children made at the Health Office, and instructs parents how to carry out any treatment prescribed.

During the year the School Nurse has paid a large number of visits to the homes of defective children, and has been very successful in getting defects remedied.

The number of visits paid during the year was 1,548.

CO-OPERATION OF THE TEACHERS.—This report would be incomplete if no mention were made of the thanks due to the Head Teachers and their Assistants in all the Schools for their ready help at the Routine Inspections, and the interest and care they have shown at re-inspections. It is only with the co operation of the teachers, in so far that they give their best endeavours to see that our advice with reference to the treatment recommended is carried out, viz.: the wearing of spectacles, etc., that the full value of medical inspection can be realised.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Bernfeld for the excellent manner in which she has carried out the medical inspection of the school children during the year, and for her assistance in preparing the greater part of this report.

J. M. COWIE,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

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